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DAILY FLIGHTS
to Elath ARKIA

Column One
By
David Courtney

GENERAL Eisenhower, President-Elect, went to Washington last week and drove up to the White House. He looked happy and triumphant. Tumultuous crowds greeted him as he mounted the steps of the building that will become his own august residence in the New Year. He turned to the crowd, waved back at them and grinned. An hour or so later, when his meeting with President Truman and senior Ministers of the Administration had ended, he came out of the White House and walked glumly down the steps. There was no sign of his famous grin or his accustomed friendliness. Almost rudely he brushed aside the enquiries of the newspapermen. The correspondent of the London "Times" said he looked more like the Eisenhower of the critical days of the Normandy landings than the "advertisers' dream of avuncular bonhomie that has peered from millions of posters all over the country in recent weeks." What had happened at the brief conference? Those who know won't tell. It is assumed that he was briefed about the world's grave problems and got no comfort out of the occasion. It is one thing to pledge, or imply pledges, from the rear platform of an election train: quite another to be confronted with facts which the pledges have airily ignored.

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KOREA, for example, must seem to the General a different matter today from what it looked when he made his promise to go there and settle the conflict. What President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson told him about it is a secret; but the recent efforts of U.N. delegations to put together a truce formula acceptable to the United States and the Soviet indicate two facts which must be very upsetting to the General. In the first place, it is clear that the delegates, or the majority of them, would much prefer General Eisenhower to stay at home. In the second place, the manoeuvring over the Indian proposals, which Britain approves, America dislikes, Russia suspects and the bulk of the General Assembly will almost certainly support, show plainly that whilst Russia will not be allowed to have its own way, the United States must take account of what its allies think. The British support of the Indian proposals — described by Americans as an "abrupt abandonment" of the U.S.-initiated 21-power resolution — was by way of being a friendly warning to the President-Elect and his foreign policy advisers.

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THE political committee has been discussing the Korean problem for a month. The Indian proposals, at first loose and a trifle vague, have been tightened up and modified to meet American objections. Mr. Eden and Mr. Acheson, and then Mr. Acheson and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd have talked it over and over; and Mr. Krishna Menon, of the Indian Mission, has ingeniously worked into his proposed resolution further tributes to compromise. The trouble is that no one can make out whether India's confidence in the willingness of Peking to accept the compromise is based on knowledge or mere hope. The Indian ambassador to China is stated to have expressed the conviction that the Peking Government genuinely desires to end the war and only awaits a fair compromise settlement of the problem of prisoners' repatriation. The Indian resolution seems to provide that fair compromise and has at least scored over the 21-power proposal.

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THE Soviet attitude has been ambiguous. Its ambiguity is likely to continue until the Indian resolution has been put to the General Assembly. Now that the 21 nations, including America, have decided to give this resolution priority, its passing is practically assured. In the meantime, the war goes on in conditions of snow, ice and merciless winds; the casualties continue to mount, the bitterness to grow; and the American public, sick of the whole business, to become still more sick of it as it dawns upon them that General Eisenhower, after all, probably won't be able to do much about it. That disappointing fact has probably dawned on General Eisenhower himself. If so, it is probably a useful lesson in statesmanship. If the compromise resolution is accepted by China, and therefore by the Soviet — or should that order be reversed? — the General will at least be spared some embarrassment.

Jerusalem, November 25.

HISS PAROLE REJECTED

WASHINGTON, Monday (UP). — The Federal Parole Board unanimously rejected today the request of Alger Hiss for parole from prison.

Mahmoud Scraps All Iraqi Political Parties

BAGHDAD, Monday (Reuter). — Martial law and a dusk-to-dawn curfew have been imposed here. General Mahmoud, Army C.-in-C. who took over the government yesterday, has appointed General Abdul Mutalib Amin to be Military Governor of the Baghdad area.

The Governor's first task today was to order the dissolution of all five political parties in Iraq and the suspension of their journals.

But this evening General Mahmoud announced that the government would shortly end martial law and hold elections. These would be based on a new electoral law and would be conducted directly, as demanded by the opposition, instead of in two stages.

Overnight, police arrested several politicians and detained a number of persons suspected of setting fire to U.S. and British buildings including the English-language daily, "The Iraq Times" during yesterday's mass demonstrations.

United Action

United action by the five parties in demanding constitutional reforms, an end to corruption in government and breaking off the Anglo-Iraqi treaty prompted the rioting and the collapse of civil government. Four of the parties —Istiklal, Umma, United Popular Front and the National Democrats — had also decided to boycott the pending elections. Only the Constitutional Liberals of Nuri e-Said had agreed to take part.

Demonstrators confined their activities today to funeral processions for those killed in yesterday's clashes between police and 20,000 students and other civilians.

They mingled with mourners bearing the slogans, "Down with capitalists" and "Down with imperialists and their slaves." They shouted slogans against the new Government of General Mahmoud.

Vyshinsky Thumbs Down Indian Plan

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (Reuter). — The Soviet Union today rejected India's plan to settle the Korean armistice deadlock, claiming that it did not offer a "satisfactory solution."

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, made this statement in the Political Committee of the Assembly as the first official Soviet reaction to the Indian proposals.

Mr. Vyshinsky said that a paragraph of the Indian draft resolution, subscribing to the principle of non-forcible repatriation of prisoners, was in contravention of the Geneva convention of 1949.

He called the principle "artificially fabricated" and incompatible with the generally recognized agreements of international law.

He then declared, "It is clear that the Indian draft cannot be regarded as suitable as it reduces the problems only to those prisoners who voluntarily desire to be repatriated."

America maintained her objections to the Indian plan today. These were largely on the grounds that it was "unworkable" and likely to prejudice the anti-Communist prisoners.

Although both British and U.S. spokesmen today affirmed publicly that the "split" in opinion was greatly exaggerated, the fact remained that the American position was still a considerable distance from the vital part of the Indian proposal.

The Indian plan proposed that prisoners refusing repatriation be placed in the charge of a commission composed of two Communist and two non-Communist nations plus an "umpire," and that if this commission was unable to deal with them their fate be referred to a political conference.

This conference would include all the nations involved in the Korean war plus the Soviet Union. The U.S. view was that this was "most undesirable."

Eisenhower Names Benson Secretary of Agriculture

NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower today announced his nomination of Mr. Ezra T. Benson, of Salt Lake City, to be Secretary of Agriculture in his Cabinet, which takes office after January 20.

He also said that New Hampshire Governor Sherman Adams will act as Assistant to the President, the post now held by Dr. John R. Steelman.

4 Zionist Council Commissions To Begin Deliberations Today

The Zionist General Council will split today into four commissions, following the completion of the reports and debate on the activities of the Jewish Agency here and abroad. The commissions will begin their sessions after a brief plenary session this morning.

During the sessions today and tomorrow, one group will study the proposed budget and fund-raising abroad; another will deal with the Agency's Departments of Settlement, Immigration, Absorption and Youth Aliya; the third will examine the work of the Organization, Youth and Pioneering and Education and Information Departments, while the fourth will consider a constitution for the Council.

Intervening in the debate last night Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in New York, termed the grant of status to the Zionist Movement as a "golden opportunity" for the Movement to determine whether it has the capacity to grow into a vital force. He felt that the time had come for the Zionist political parties to withdraw somewhat into the background.

"A federation should be formed in the U.S." he said, "but as a first step the decision to strengthen the American Zionist Council must do."

He made a strong appeal to American Zionists to work in two directions: within the community in the U.S. and for Israel. He declared that Zionism could be measured by the degree of one's identification with Israel.

Special Conditions

Dr. Goldmann declared that special conditions must be set up in Israel to attract immigrants from America. "It is the only realistic approach," he said. "Zionism must be flexible. The 'revolutionary Zionism' that we had 30 years ago in Europe is not applicable to the conditions of 1952 in the U.S."

This was in reply to a stirring appeal for the Zionist Movement to "rehabilitate the spirit of the Second Aliyah" made by Mr. Yitzhak Gruenbaum (Virilist). He charged Mapai with transforming the "holy pioneering zeal that existed during the War of Liberation, into the present-day, get-rich-quick atmosphere."

The final report of the Agency's activities was made by Mr. Zalman Shazar, Director of the Information Department, who also discussed some of the work of the Department of Education in the Diaspora, which is headed by Dr. Haim Greenberg, who was unable to attend the Council because of ill health. The Council voted to send Mr. Greenberg wishes for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Shazar stressed the desirability of greater centralization of the Agency's activities in information and education. He stressed the need for a newspaper to be issued by the Zionist Movement in various foreign languages for distribution to every Jewish community. Steps must also be taken, he said, to translate Hebrew literature into various languages.

Rabbi Zeev Gold, in charge of religious education in the Diaspora, warned against neglecting the traditional aspects of Judaism in the dissemination of Jewish culture.

Two American Zionist leaders, Dr. Irving Miller, President of the Z.O.A., and Rabbi James Heller, President of the Labour Zionist Organization of America, both expressed the hope that the agreement reached at last Saturday's meeting of American Zionists would herald a period of renewed strength for the Movement there. Rabbi Miller also criticized the double shekel system.

Mr. K. Blumenfeld (Virilist), recalling that he had recruited Prof. Albert Einstein into the ranks of Zionism, urged the Movement in the U.S. to concentrate its efforts on sending immigrants here. Dr. S. Margoshes (General Zionists) said that propaganda to encourage such emigration must be in accord with American standards and conceptions.

A demand that the Movement be broadened to admit non-political organizations, such as Wizo, was made by Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, President of the Organization. She said that the present arrangement whereby Wizo is only "half-a-member" was an "impossible situation."

Mr. S. Hoofien, Chairman of the Bank Leumi, reported on the Jewish Colonial Trust, tracing its 50 years' development and the growth of the Bank Leumi, in which the Trust holds half of the share capital.

Mr. Louis Falk (Confederation of General Zionists) also participated in the debate on Saturday night.

Economic Council Sees Early Easing Of Produce Control

The Government's Economic Council yesterday unanimously agreed that in light of the marked rise in agricultural production, especially vegetables and fruit, the Government would soon be able to relax its control on these products.

Until full production is reached, however, the Council recognized the necessity for the continuation of the rationing of basic commodities and control on marketing of all agricultural goods with the exception of those whose prices are not now fixed.

Among those commodities recommended for continued control were milk, eggs, potatoes, carrots, onions, chicken feed and fodder.

The number of price controlled items should be as small as possible, it was said, and should consist only of staple goods. The supply of products in the hands of the Government should be enough for full distribution of rations of reasonable quantities.

Urges Stronger Ties

In order that the Government may fill the demand of local agricultural producers for supplies, and at the same time satisfy the food market, the Council recommended the strengthening of the ties between producers and marketers. The Council decided to turn over other questions, most of which concern marketing efficiency and control, to a separate committee.

Chairman of yesterday's session was the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peretz Naphtali.

Considerable differences of opinion on the abolition of controls were voiced by Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. P. Lavon, Minister without Portfolio. Mr. Lavon, who spoke first, stressed that controls should be maintained on those commodities of which regular supplies could be distributed. In principle he was against the maintenance of double markets, but agreed that controls must be maintained on certain important items, such as potatoes.

Dr. Joseph said that he was not sure that the partial decontrol of vegetables was a success in view of the high prices that followed. He saw no justification in decontrol of vegetables in times of shortage, when only persons of wealth could buy them.

Sterling Securities Comm. Suggests IL.3.200 for £1

TEL AVIV, Monday.—By a 2-1 majority vote, the Sterling Securities Committee appointed by the Minister of Finance has recommended to the Ministry that holders of such securities taken over by the Government be paid at the rate of IL.3.200 for each £1. This provides for payment of IL.0.400 above the third foreign currency rate.

The majority was formed by the committee chairman, Mr. Yisrael Levin, and Mr. Asher Bental, representing the private banks. The opposing vote was cast by Mr. Y. M. Brinn, of the Ministry of Finance, who recommended the third rate, without any addition.

By a similar majority the committee also urged the Minister of Finance to make all the necessary arrangements for payment of interest on Tavel Dollar and repayment of the capital, at the highest rate current at the time of payment.

SYRIAN BOYCOTT

A conference of Syrian doctors meeting in Damascus yesterday decided to boycott German medicines, NEABS reported.

Law Gives Zionist Organization Status as 'Authorized Agency'

The legal basis to designate the Zionist Organization as the authorized agency for the coordination of all settlement and absorption activities by Jewish organizations in Israel was provided by the Knesset last night when the Zionist Organization Status Bill was finally passed. A covenant will now be negotiated between the Government and the Jewish Agency, the executive arm of the Zionist Movement.

Only the Communists opposed the bill. Agudat Israel members were absent from the hall during the final vote. Mapam abstained in protest against the restricted nature of the bill.

In the key vote of the evening, the proposal to recognize the Movement as the "authorised agency" received 52 votes against 26 for the motion to recognize it as the "representative organization of the Jewish people." The latter, which was more in line with what the Zionist Congress had requested in August, 1951 and which had passed by 31 votes to 27 in a snap division last August, had led the Government to withdraw the bill to prevent its final passage in the amended form.

Intervening in the last stage of the debate, the Foreign Minister joined issue with those leaders of the Opposition who insisted on the Zionist Organization being described in the law as a body representing the Jewish people.

This claim, Mr. Sharett said, was an outworn shibboleth no longer fitting the present situation. In the past, when a foreign government ruled the country, it was necessary to mobilize world Jewish opinion to bring pressure to bear upon it. At that time the Jewish Agency did indeed claim to speak for world Jewry. Now there was a Jewish government in Israel—a far more powerful guarantee of Zionist policy than any status that may be conferred upon the Zionist Movement.

Aim of Appeal

If that government now appealed for world-wide Jewish solidarity, it was not to invite pressure against itself, but to enlist assistance for the discharge of its historic task. The appeal was addressed to all Jews, many of whom did not accept the authority of the Zionist Organization. They were part of the Jewish people, but did not agree to be represented by the Zionist Organization. Why set a barrier between them and Israel? Mr. Sharett asked.

The Zionist Organization was given full scope in the bill to operate within its legitimate province. It alone would enjoy that status in law. The acceptance of the amendment would give it no further strength whereas it would antagonize other circles.

The amendment was heavily defeated.

Danger to 2.5m. Jews in East Europe Seen as Sequel to Trial

Prague's Accent on Israel

"Operation Uberall" (also known as the Avriel Plan), presented as a Zionist plot to make Czechoslovakia dependent on American imperialism, was extensively discussed at the Prague trial yesterday when three more prominent Communists — two of them former Ministers — filed into court to plead guilty.

Rudolph Margolius, former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Otto Fischel, onetime Deputy Minister of Finance gave evidence of their part in the "plot." The third to testify was Otto Sling, former Party Secretary at Brno who is charged with espionage.

Prague Radio last night also broadcast the testimony of Evzen Loebl, who faced the court on Sunday. Loebl, also a former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, was the first to describe "Operation Uberall."

Heavy stress was laid in yesterday's hearing on the Israel angle of the case. Mr. Ehud Avriel was presented as an American agent and a representative of American Zionists who later served as Israel Minister to Prague. The aim of the operation, it was said, was to implement Slansky's plan to draw Czechoslovakia closer to the U.S.

Under this plan, Czechoslovakia received dollar credits in the U.S. for which she had to pay a high rate of interest. This loan was to be repaid by Czechoslovak exports at prices below those on the world market. The plan also provided for the property of Jewish emigrants to Israel and of industrial equipment — such as that of the Hartmuth pencil factory for which Czechoslovakia was to be paid in the factory's shares in Israel. In addition, a number of smaller enterprises were transferred which would otherwise have been nationalized. A further project envisioned by "Operation Uberall" was the transfer of a rifle factory to Israel.

Undermined Economy

Loebl explained that in general he undermined Czechoslovak economy by selling the country's products abroad at prices cheaper than those prevailing on the world market. To cover the deficit he established a so-called "M Fund" made up of income derived from over-charging for exports to the Soviet Union and people's democracies.

Rudolph Margolius, the tenth of the 14 former communists on trial in Prague, faced the court yesterday and admitted charges of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of President Klement Gottwald, espionage for the West and economic sabotage.

Margolius said that he arranged payments to foreign capitalists for nationalized property. He explained that he was the son of a Jewish wholesaler, a member of Zionist organizations and of a Jewish Freemason lodge.

Following "Operation Uberall" Mr. Avriel, jointly with a Zionist, Mr. Alex Taube of General Motors, then serving as an industrial adviser in Czechoslovakia, drafted a so-called "Operation Dollar Offensive" which was to increase the country's dependence on the U.S.

Margolius next disclosed the terms of the Czech-Israel trade agreement of 1950 which he called an act of sabotage, particularly as it stipulated that 17 per cent of the exports to Israel would be paid by the proceeds of property left behind by Czech Jews who emigrated to Israel.

Especially self-incriminating was Margolius' admission that he arranged the export of meat and wheat to the West while a shortage existed in Czechoslovakia, in order to compel the reintroduction of food rationing and create dissatisfaction among the workers.

He also confessed to appointing Zionists, Jewish capitalists and bourgeois elements as representatives of Czech national enterprises abroad.

Otto Fischl who followed Margolius explained, when asked by the court for the reason of his hostility towards the working people, that it was "because I am a Jewish bourgeois nationalist... and already in 1930 worked in a law firm the customers of which were big Jewish capitalists."

"One of my tasks was to aid the transfer of capital to Israel," Fischl said. Among the Jewish organizations involved in implementing this transfer he mentioned the Jewish Agency, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Joint Distribution Committee.

He described in detail these transfers and mentioned that Mr. Avriel, "who also used the alias of Uberall, as well as Mr. Rudolph Friedl, who used the alias of Ben Shalom," were involved in these transfers. One of the ruses employed was that emigrants falsified their professions in the exit permit applications and thus took out "personal professional equipment."

At the end of his testimony Fischl admitted that, as the man responsible for the Legal Department of the Ministry of Finance, he covered up the illegal business dealings of Israelis in Czechoslovakia. He specially mentioned Solel Boneh, which was caught red-handed and was to pay a fine of 11m. crowns which he reduced to 3m. crowns.

Czechs Expropriated Valuable Jewish Assets

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Commenting on some of the evidence at the Prague trial, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that the Czechoslovaks had in fact expropriated and robbed Jewish property, valued at billions of crowns in movable and immovable property.

He was referring to evidence by a witness called Langer, who reportedly said: "Together with the Zionist leader, Winterstein, I drew up the restitution law which called for the return of the property of those who were saved and also the property of those who were destroyed in the camps, in order, with the aid of Slansky, to strengthen the Zionist bloc and hasten the overthrow of the Czechoslovak regime."

In the course of his testimony last Friday, Bedrich Geminder said: "On orders of Slansky we approved the activities of the Haganah, which was serving international capital, and of the Stern Gang, whose aim was to exterminate the Arab population."

Debate on Sharett Statement Toda

Fear for the safety of 2,500,000 Jews behind the Iron Curtain was voiced in the Knesset yesterday by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett when he read a Government statement on the Prague trial. He also suggested a possible motive to what he described as "a farce in the form of a trial", when he said:

> *History has already passed judgment upon those regimes which had recourse to the bogey of anti-Semitism in order to divert the attention of the masses of their people from their own troubles and the failures of their rulers, and to turn their hatred towards the Jews chosen as scapegoats.*

Mr. Sharett told a tense, packed House that the campaign of desecration was designed to stamp out Jewish pride from the hearts of the Jews of Czechoslovakia and to make them hated in order to provide advance justification for any future acts of discrimination and persecution. A full-dress debate on his statement will take place today.

Communist members sporadically heckled Mr. Sharett, who did not confine the statement to a condemnation of the anti-Semitic and anti-Israel aspects of the trial, but who also expressed shock over the proceedings as a whole. Mrs. Esther Wilenska and Mr. Meir Wilner cried "shame" and "it's not true," when Mr. Sharett said the proceedings were "permeated with a spirit of rabid anti-Semitism," and when he scored the "libelous allegations made against Ministers and accredited Israel representatives."

The Mapam members who were almost at full strength were silent listeners with the exception of Dr. Moshe Sneh, the most articulate of the faction favouring closer alignment between the Party and the Cominform.

Mapam Supports Oren

Mapam has taken a stand deploring the anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish aspects of the Prague proceedings and expressing confidence in Mr. Mordecai Oren, who is a leading member of Mapam. They had nothing to say about the trial in general, as if Oren alone were forced to admit a false charge, while all the other accused were really guilty of the fantastic crimes imputed to them.

Dr. Sneh, however, led the opposition even to this stand at a meeting of the Party's political committee in Tel Aviv on Sunday night, but was outvoted 26-7. In the Knesset yesterday he sat listening to Mr. Sharett rocking slowly forward and backward in his seat.

When the Foreign Minister said the trial was "replete with propagandist effects of anti-Semitic incitement in the undiluted tradition of Nazism." Dr. Sneh sneered: "From what floor will you jump, the 52nd?" (The reference was to Mr. James Forrestal, former American Secretary of Defence and leading U.S. anti-Communist who committed suicide by jumping from a window).

Points Refuted

Mr. Sharett said the Government would not attempt a factual denial of the "tissue of libels and fabrications," but he refuted a number of points made in the evidence at Prague:

- He said that those who had been branded as Zionists in the Prague trial never had any connection with the Zionist Movement and some of them had in fact persecuted Zionism with a vengeance.
- He said the aid received from Czechoslovakia during the war of Liberation, for which she incidentally was paid in full, had been arranged with the full knowledge and authority of the heads of the Czechoslovak state, some of whom still occupy high seats of power.
- With regard to the charge that the trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and Israel accorded 17 per cent of the exports to Israel free of charge, Mr. Sharett explained that the agreement had permitted Israel to pay for a small percentage of her imports with a limited proportion of the belongings of Jews who had emigrated to Israel. He added that certain Jews had been authorized to leave Czechoslovakia, but had left most of their property behind them.

None of these operations were performed in the dark; they were all carried out in broad daylight, Mr. Sharett declared. The negotiations, he added, had involved no underhand manipulations, trickery or exploitation of an imagined weakness. He scorned the allegation that Israel representatives had ever served as spies of any foreign power.

'Rude Pravo' Opens Anti-Israel Offensive

PARIS, Monday (AFP). — "Rude Pravo," official organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, today opened an editorial offensive against Zionism and Israel. Commenting on the trial of the "Slansky gang," the paper said the trial "reveals with growing clarity the extent to which international Zionism is an enemy of the working class."

"The State of Israel," it said, "has become a base of American imperialism against the Arab countries and the People's Democracies by placing its spies and subversive agents in those countries. The diplomats of the bourgeois State of Israel have become spies on the payroll of American imperialists and have organised a diversion in the Czechoslovak Republic on behalf of their American employers, causing Czechoslovakia serious harm.

"Through the Zionists, Slansky's subversive gang maintained contact with the American imperialists, who thus succeeded to further their subversive, anti-government and espionage activities.

Helped Traitors Escape

"Under the pretext of emigration to Israel, the gangster Slansky facilitated the escape of a large number of traitorous capitalist elements who illegally smuggled 6,000m. crowns ($120m.) out of the country and in this way robbed the Czechoslovak working people."

The editorial (broadcast by Prague Radio) charged that Zionism is Enemy No. 1 of the working class, its fanaticism, nationalism and racism giving rise to inhuman capitalistic practices... Zionism is the equivalent of anti-Semitism and both are condemned by the Czechoslovak people who regard them as an expression of the most despicable vandalism. That is why Zionism has not and could not become the ideology of the Jewish workers. On the other hand, this bestial ideology has become the weapon of the Jewish bourgeoisie, a weapon which is utilised by American imperialism."

In reference to the Israel-German reparations agreement, the paper said: "Today the Zionists are joining the neo-Fascists and marching in Hitler's footsteps, while Israel Premier Ben Gurion has concluded an agreement with Adenauer."

The article accuses a certain Fischl, (believed to be one of the 14 accused, Otto Fischl, former Deputy Finance Minister) of having helped the Nazis during World War II to liquidate Jewish assets and, later, of helping Jewish capitalists to recover their possessions.

In conclusion, it states that the Slansky trial has uncovered "the criminal substance of Zionism while removing the resultant danger from Czechoslovakia."

Mapam Get Only Communist Votes For Motion of Non-Confidence

A Mapam motion of non-confidence in Mr. David Ben Gurion as Minister of Defence was defeated in the Knesset yesterday by 52 votes to 14. Only the Communists backed the Mapam proposal.

The motion had been introduced on August 28 after a Knesset debate on the killing of two Arabs from Ara Village and the wounding of five others by Israel soldiers. The soldiers had intercepted them moving toward an illicit border rendez vous with relatives from across the armistice lines for the celebration of the Moslem Id el Fitr feast on June 25. The Knesset procedure is that motions of non-confidence must be put to a vote at the "next meeting," but as the motion was introduced during the last meeting of the session the vote was postponed until now.

The Mapam motion censured the Defence Minister for making himself investigator, judge and acquitter in the case, as a result of which none of those responsible had been brought to justice. It also protested that the soldiers had not been punished by the Army and that compensation had not been paid to the families of the victims as the Defence Minister had promised in the Knesset.

General Zionists Abstain

The General Zionists and the Progressives abstained in the vote. Mr. Peretz Bernstein (General Zionist) said that the situation [illegible] but his party appreciated the Army's difficulty in maintaining border security. Mr. Izhar Harari [illegible] educational measures taken after the incident were not sufficient to obviate the firing of arms only as a last resort.

Mr. Mordecai Bentov (Mapam) and Mrs. Esther Wilenska (Communist) criticized the Defence Minister for failing to bring the responsible soldiers to trial.

Mr. Meir Argov, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, recalled that the matter had been discussed in the Committee and it was agreed that the Minister of Defence should make a statement in the House acknowledging that there had been an error in judgment pledging compensation to the bereaved families. He said this action was sufficient.

Herut joined the coalition in the vote and Dr. Yohanan Bader explained that his party wished to manifest support for the Army which was seeking to defend an indefensible border. In addition to the General Zionists and the Progressives, three of the five members of the Mapai minority bloc and Mr. Ben Gurion abstained.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Justice, Dr. Haim Cohen, gave a luncheon in Jerusalem yesterday for Mr. Fred Mo[illegible], of Boston, U.S.A., who is Chairman of the committee sponsoring the Harvard Law School-Israel Cooperative Research project for Israel's Legal Development. The luncheon at the Eden Hotel was attended by members of the Ministry.

◆

Sheikh Amin Tarif, spiritual leader of the Druze community in Israel, and his brother, Sheikh Salman Tarif, yesterday met with the Minister of Education, Prof. B. Dinaburg, to discuss the education of Druze children.

◆

Mr. A. Harman, director of Information Services at the Israel Embassy in the U.S., returned by B.O.A.C. yesterday for a short visit.

◆

Mr. Yehuda Gaulan, First Secretary at the Israel Legation in South Africa, returned to Israel by El Al yesterday on reposting.

◆

Dr. Beri Frymer, for the last seven years General Secretary of the Labour Zionist Organization of America, has been appointed as Director of Information and Education of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Labour Council. Before coming to America, Dr. Frymer was a Zionist Labour youth leader in France and Belgium.

◆

Professor H. S. Nyberg, Professor of Semitic Languages at the University of Upsala and member of the Swedish Academy, will deliver the first of two guest lectures (in English) on "The Main Stages of the Persian Religion" under the auspices of the Hebrew University at 8.30 this evening at the Ratisbonne Building, Jerusalem (Hall 73). The public is invited.

◆

Dr. Nenan Oppenheimer, of the Agricultural Research Station at Rehovot, will deliver a guest lecture on "Impressions of an Agricultural Tour of India" under the auspices of the Hebrew University and its Faculty of Science at 8.30 this evening at the Terra Sancta Building, Jerusalem (Room 31). The public is invited.

◆

Dr. Herzl Shmueli, Professor of Musicology at the Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music, will give a lecture at 8.30 tonight at the Mizrahi School, 221 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, on "Yehuda Moscato, an Unknown Musicologist of the 16th Century."

◆

A recorded concert of the operetta "The Consul" by Menotti, will be held at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, November 26 at the Lecture Hall, Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem.

◆

BIRTH & BRITH MILAH

DE LANGE—to Elaine, nee Jacobus, wife of David De Lange, on November 22, 1952—a son. The Brith Milah will take place at the Imahut Hospital, Haifa, on Sunday, November 30, at 11 a.m.

OBITUARY

MR. MORITZ GOTTLIEB

News was received by the Jewish Agency yesterday of the death of Moritz Gottlieb, of Allentown, Pa.

An industrialist and indefatigable United Jewish Appeal leader, he died at a conference of the Council of the Jewish Federation of Welfare Funds to which he had come to stimulate cash collections for the Appeal.

Moritz Gottlieb, who was under 60, had devoted all his time in recent years to U.J.A. work.

Dr. N. Goldmann and Mr. B. Locker, Chairmen of the Jewish Agency, cabled to Dr. Joseph Schwartz expressing their sense of shock at the death of one "whose work had been symbolic of his life of service."

The General Secretary, Mr. S. Eisenberg, conveyed the Agency's condolences to the widow.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb last visited Israel in August, 1952.

As a special consultant to the American Government on problems of welfare and morale for the armed forces during the last world war, Mr. Gottlieb toured the war theatres, covering 30,000 air miles in one trip. A member of the War Emergency Campaign Council of the National Welfare Board, he was Chairman of the Third Service Command of the United Service Organization and the Jewish Welfare Board.

Rabbi Higger, Legal Scholar, Dead at 54

NEW YORK, Monday (INA).—Rabbi Michael Higger, Jewish legal scholar, died here yesterday at the age of 54. Rabbi Higger was the author of a score of volumes on Jewish law and Talmud. His most popular work, published in 1932, was the "Jewish Utopia," and his most exhaustive was a ten volume series of "Otsar Haberaitot," a critical collection of the oldest known components of the Talmud.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Prague Trial of Educational Importance to Israel—Ha'aretz

"For whom do the bells toll?" asks "Ha'aretz" (Independent) in its editorial and gives the reply in its columns: the Prague trial is of considerable educational importance for Israel.

Many people believed up to now that there might after all have been some grain of truth in the trials behind the Iron Curtain as it was difficult to find out about what is going on in far away countries. Now that it concerns them directly for the first time there is no shadow of doubt left. Those who believed that the Communist regime is progressive, peaceful, superior to other regimes as it brings mankind social and national liberation, those who believed in the socialist-revolutionary mission of Communism, those who out of mistaken idealism thought that today's Communism was somehow related to the Communism of thirty years ago — for all of them the bells are unmistakably tolling.

"Ha'aretz" also says that there should be an Israel reaction but there are to be no illusions about its effect: the rulers in the "people's democracies" know that all their accusations are lies, and it is doubtful whether any protest and corrections will reach the masses of the people there.

Anti-Semitic Aspects

"Hatzofe," "Hamodia," and "Hakol" (Hapoel Hamizrahi and Agudat Israel respectively) deal with the pronouncedly anti-Semitic character of the trial. "Hatzofe" says that it is not impossible that the present witches' sabbath announces a change in Soviet policy in the Middle East: Russia apparently regrets the support given to Israel in 1947/8 and wishes to encourage the former pro-Nazi elements in the Arab countries.

"Hador" (Mapai) regrets that "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) still clings to the last straw ("the full text of the Oren declaration has not yet been received") at a time when the last doubts have in fact been removed. The same paper said that it was not in the least gloating over Mapam's misfortune but that it was still hoping that Mapam would awake from the nightmare and again become an independent Israel party. Similar hopes were expressed by "Shearim" (Agudat Israel) in a leading article.

Satire or Irony?

"Al Hamishmar" on the other hand refrained from any comment in yesterday's issue: its leading article dealt with economic affairs, though it must be doubted whether this topic occupies Mapam leadership at the present time. The main headline of the paper read: "Radio Prague: there is no connection between the Slansky Trial and anti-Semitism." It was not clear whether the editors meant that in earnest or whether it was to be regarded as a subtle kind of satire and irony.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) rallied from the initial shock and reacted editorially. It contained interesting revelations, such as the allegation that the correspondent of the "New York Times" was heading the present incitement campaign. The Communist paper accused the Israel press and the radio of falsifying the character of the trial: is it not a fact that the Jews have the same rights as other citizens in Czechoslovakia-how can there be anti-Semitism? The paper also charged "Al Hamishmar" with spreading doubts and unbelief and of "publishing curious things which are even contrary to what M. Oren declared as a witness."

"Davar" (Histadrut) on the other hand analyses the anti-Semitic campaign which accompanies the trial and notes that the expressions used ("conspiracy of world Jewry," "free masons" etc.) are identical with the "Black Hundred" propaganda in Czarist Russia. This is an attempt to eradicate the years 1947-49, when Czechoslovakia openly established friendly relations with Israel. But such things are not accidental: the anti-Jewish, anti-Zionist and anti-Israel turn has a political meaning which should not be hidden from workers and youth in this country.

AT THE CINEMA

So, even in these days when the farmer rides in a jeep instead of on a horse, fences are cut, cattle allowed to destroy a rival's watermelons, and a gun is the way to deal with poachers in Texas—at least according to "The Return of the Texan" (Amphitheatre, Haifa).

All these exciting episodes occur when the hero (Dale Robertson) takes his motherless two children and Grandpa (Walter Brennan) back to the farm to rebuild their home. There he meets the girl (Joan Dru) who is going to marry the Doctor. The film develops as a comedy drama, with the heroine's wedding day as the climax; indeed she is already dressed for the ceremony — when all of a sudden Granpa dies of a stroke and in the next room the bridegroom gives up the girl who falls into the hero's arms.

Obsessed

"LEAVE Her to Heaven" has returned to Haifa at the Armon. A chance meeting on a train between the writer (Cornel Wilde) and the girl (Gene Tierney) leads to their marriage. She is obsessed by jealousy and engineers the death of her brother-in-law. She decides to have a child in order to bind her husband still closer to her and forces a miscarriage when she finds that the child will occupy too much of her time. Finally she commits suicide to incriminate her half-sister (Jean Crain) with her murder. A far-fetched story in Technicolour, which is saved only because the hero does not escape the imbroglio unscathed. Still an actress of Betty Davis' calibre might have made something of the script.

H.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Lust of the Buccaneers.

EDEN: Too Young to Kiss.

EDISON: The Wicked City.

OR-GIL: Painting the Clouds with Sunshine.

ORION: Along the Great Divide.

STUDIO: No Minor Vices.

ZION: My Favourite Spy.

Haifa Cinemas

ARMON: (Tel. 3085): "Senso Pista"

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.5, 35.3 & 122 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7, 7.30 a.m., 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 11.30 Wind Instruments (R). 11.40 Music (R).) 12.02 Programme for Housewives (R). 12.30 At the Opera (R). 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety. 4.45 Music (R). 5.30 Agricultural Corner. 5.30 Language Corner. 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 Variety. 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 "Voice, Instrument and Orchestra" (R). 7.35 Sports. 7.45 Music. 8.34 Bible Reading. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra: Conductor: George Singer. Soloist: Rivka Basseria-Arbert "Romeo & Juliet" (Prokofieff). Concerto for Piano & Orchestra (Glazounov); Symphony No. 2 (Tchaikovsky). 10.30 Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

468, 225, 214 & 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. Chamber Music (R). 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Second Temple Period Literature. 5.50 Science Studio. 5.50 Music (R). 6.00 The Working Woman. 6.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (35.3, 43.9 & 468 M.): French 6.30 p.m.; Ladino: 7.00 p.m.; Yiddish: 7.30 p.m.

Kol Zion Lagola (35.3 M.): 11.15 Newsreel. 11.30 The Jerusalem Forum. Chairman: Ted Lurie. 11.45 Kol Yisrael Orchestra.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (44.6, 218, 225 & 229 M.): 6.33 Opening. 6.35 Gadna Programme. 7.00 Musical Dictionary. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music. 8.00 Melodies. 8.30 News. 8.45 Military Quiz. 9.15 Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 5-5.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): Pages from a Book.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 30.53 M.): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 Jewish Affairs. 6.45 Visitors' Corner.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
PREMIERE
TEL AVIV Habimah
Today, Nov. 25 9 p.m.
PETAH TIKVA Heichal
Thur., Dec. 4 8.30 p.m.
Khovanchina
Musical Drama in 5 Acts
By M. MOUSSORGSKY
Orchestrated by
N. A. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
• • •
Participants
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
D. Alroeh, Z. Cohen, D. Halpern, Dan-Tadan, J. Pollak, O. Rosh, M. Rosin, A. Menelli, J. Sivil, R. Rosenblum, Ben Shasha, M. Hoch, M. Kobrin, R. David, and enlarged choir and ballet.
Conductor: M. GOLDKIN.
Tickets: Habimah, at Allenby, Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box-office "Kassel," 9 Rehov Bezalel, Jaffa.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
VIOLIN RECITAL
IDA HENDEL
At the Piano:
MOSHE LUSTIG
Tel Aviv, Ohel Shem
Saturday, Nov. 29, at 8.30 p.m.
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 58 Allenby Road, (11—2, 4—6).

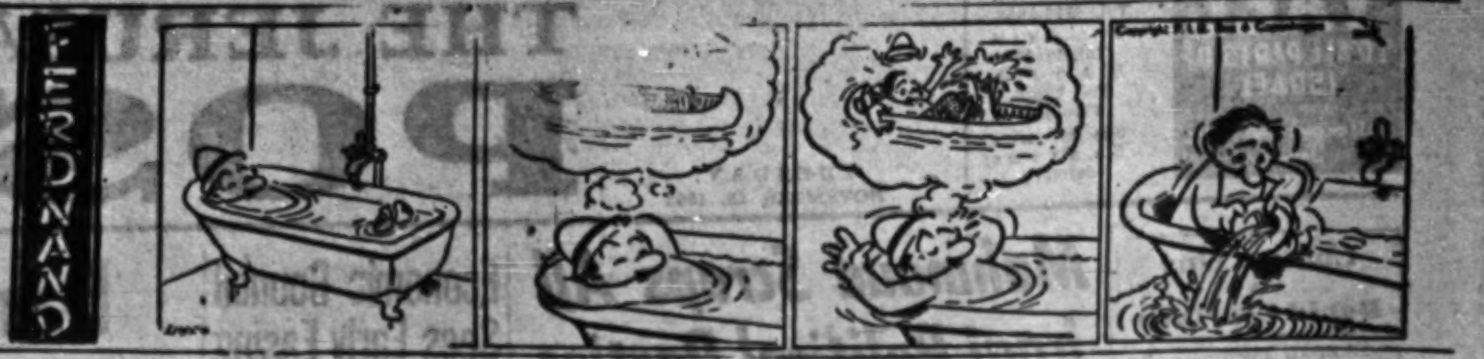
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 2
TEL AVIV, Tonight, Nov. 25
SERIES 1

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 3
HAIFA, Tomorrow, Nov. 26,
SERIES 1

Binyaney Ha'ooma Ass'n.
LECTURES
Jerusalem: Rehavia Secondary School, today, Nov. 25, at 8 p.m.
Mr. WILLIAM BENDER
Problems of Conquest of the Desert in U.S.A.
Tel Aviv: Painters' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, Thursday, Nov. 27, at 8 p.m.
Mr. E. ELISON
Penetration of Civilization into Arid Zones of British Colonies
Haifa: Technion Lecture Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 8 p.m.
Dr. P. E. GRADENWITZ
Musical Israel in the Concert of the Nations
All Lectures Accompanied by Films and Musical Illustrations.

TOURISTS AND MEMBERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE FIRST SEMINARY
WIZO AND HADASSAH TOGETHER
which will take place today, Nov. 25, 1952, at 4.30 p.m. at the WIZO Club, 81 Rehov Hayarkon. Mrs. T. Hauser-Zeisler, Chairman World WIZO's Fund Raising Dept. will speak about the WORLD WIZO ORGANIZATION.

HELP WIZO
TO TURN IMMIGRANTS INTO CITIZENS



Michigan State XI Increases Lead

U.P. RATINGS

Michigan State, with only Marquette left on its schedule, had the mythical national collegiate football championship for 1952 all but clinched last week as it retained the No. 1 spot in the United Press ratings for the ninth successive week.

Making the strongest showing of the season in the ratings, Michigan State received 29 first-place votes from the 35 coaches who make up the rating board, one second, four thirds and one fourth for a total of 338 points — only 12 points short of a perfect score.

Southern California with one first-place vote, and U. C. L. A., with two, were rated second and third, respectively, last week with Georgia Tech, which narrowly got by Alabama, dropping from second to fourth.

The Trojans had a total of 279 points, 7 more than U. C. L. A. Georgia Tech, with two first-place ballots, received 258 points.

Oklahoma, Maryland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and Notre Dame rounded out the top ten. Mississippi, the conqueror of Maryland, was the only newcomer in the select group.

Team standings, with points figured on a 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis (first-place votes and season's records in parentheses):

1—Michigan State (29) (8-0)	338
2—Southern California (1) (9-0)	279
3—U.C.L.A. (2) (8-0)	272
4—Georgia Tech (2) (9-0)	258
5—Oklahoma (1) (6-1-1)	162
6—Maryland (7-1)	129
7—Tennessee (7-1)	125
8—Mississippi (7-0-2)	94
9—Texas (7-2)	65
10—Notre Dame (6-2-1)	43

11, Wisconsin, 47; 12, Pittsburgh, 20; 13, Michigan, 18; 14, tie between Alabama and Princeton, 11 each; 16, Purdue, 8; 17, Army, 6; 18, Navy, 5; 19, Houston, 4; 20, tie between Duke and Kentucky, 3 each; 22, Kansas, 1.

A.P. STANDINGS

Michigan State gained nearly two-thirds of the first-place votes of the American sports writers and broadcasters participating in the weekly Associated Press football poll last week.

Of the 137 experts casting ballots last week, eighty named Michigan State first. No one placed the Spartans lower than fifth. They collected 1,168 points.

Georgia Tech retained second place with 14 first-place votes (as compared to thirty-two a week ago) and 968 points. U. C. L. A. edged out Southern California for third place, 963 points to 911, but Southern California drew more first-place votes, 11 to 9.

Below the top four, the other teams in the first ten were pretty well bunched as a second division. The principal changes last week were Maryland's fall from third place to eighth and Mississippi's rise from eleventh to sixth.

Maryland, rated first on 24 ballots a week earlier, didn't get a single first-place voter after its 21—14 loss to Mississippi. Oklahoma, which had experienced a similar drop after its loss to Notre Dame, bounced back into fifth place with 542 points, followed by Mississippi, Tennessee, Maryland, Notre Dame and Texas.

Team standings, with points figured on a 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis (first-place votes and season's records in parentheses):

1—Michigan State (8-0) (80)	1,168
2—Georgia Tech (9-0) (14)	1,020
3—U C L A (8-0) (9)	963
4—Southern California (8-0) (11)	911
5—Oklahoma (6-1-1) (1)	542
6—Mississippi (7-0-2) (4)	522
7—Tennessee (7-1) (4)	494
8—Maryland (7-1)	455
9—Notre Dame (5-2-1)	296
10—Texas (7-2)	242

11—Tulsa (6-1-1) (3), 85; 12, Michigan (5-3), 77; 13, Wisconsin (6-2), 58; 14, Alabama (7-2), 53; 15, Syracuse (6-2), 40; 16, Pittsburgh (6-2) (1), 36; 17, Princeton (7-1), 19; 18, Kansas (7-2), 15; 19, Houston (6-2), 9; 20, Duke (7-2), 8.

Other teams receiving votes were: Virginia, Villanova, Navy, Florida, Ohio State, Purdue, San Jose State, Illinois and Kentucky.

Where to go

◆ JERUSALEM ◆

9-4: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Romema. Bus 19. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.

9-1; 2-5: Exhibitions: Contemporary French Works of Art, donated by the artists and art-lovers of France, and other recent acquisitions and gifts. Victor Hugo, Designer. On the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of his birth. Chinese Art: From the Collection of the Museum. Exhibit of the Month: "The Dancer," chalk-drawing by Edgar Degas (1834-1917). Recent acquisitions of the Museum. Bezalel Museum.

10-1; 4-6: Exhibition of Oils and Gouaches by Elisha Sigard. Artists House.

9-6: Archaeological Exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities. Also Temporary exhibition — Recent acquisitions 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5: Sanhedria Tombs.

4.30: Meeting of members of OMEN Mizrahi Women's Organization, Jerusalem, at 27 Rehov Ben Yehuda. Mr. Ben Chorin will speak on "Towards a Better World!"

◆ TEL AVIV ◆

10-6: National Exhibition, over 200 painters from all over the country participating. Museum.

9 p.m.: "Pick-Up Girl," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

◆ HAIFA ◆

4-6 p.m.: Exhibition of Sculptures by the Paris Sculptor, Constantin. Artists' Home, 23 UNO Avenue.

◆ RAMAT GAN ◆

8.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo, Wonderful Revue, "It Will be Good." Rama Hall.

◆ HOLON ◆

8 p.m.: "Lady Precious Stream," Chamber Theatre.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Mayer, near Egged, 4192. Merkazi, Bet Israel, 2485.

TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5159. Greenberg, 46 King George, 63645. Moscona, 81 Ben Yehuda, 63691. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 47903. Levi (Jaffa), 6 Rehov 2, 80104. RAMAT GAN: Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff.

HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289. Anglo-American, 39 Atzmaut, 1985. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7282.

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Tel Aviv.

Pound = 1.95 Swiss Fr.

The Israel Pound, which has been quoted on the Geneva Exchange at 2 Swiss francs for the past six weeks, dropped slightly last week to 1.95 francs (46 cents).

When the currency exchange took place here, Israel Pound dealings in Switzerland were suspended for three months. They were resumed at the end of August at a rate of 1.75, climbing in September to 1.85 and at the beginning of October to 2 francs, where it has remained constant until the slight drop registered a week ago. Quotations on November 19 (average of buying and selling rates) in Swiss Francs were:

United States (dollar)	4.28
Canada (dollar)	4.39
Great Britain (pound)	10.85
France (100 fr.)	1.07⅝
West. Germany (100 mk.)	92.00
Belgium (100 fr.)	8.35
Holland (100 gulden)	110.00
Sweden (100 kronor)	72.50
Italy (100 lire)	0.67½
Austria (100 sch.)	15.75
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	1.60
Denmark (100 kr.)	52.50
Norway (100 kr.)	52.00
Egypt (Eg. pound)	9.45
Israel (Isr. pound)	1.95
Spain (100 pesetas)	8.83
Portugal (100 escudos)	14.60
Argentina (100 pesos)	20.50
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	11.70
Turkey (Turk. pound)	0.95
Yugoslavia (100 dinars)	0.85

Egyptian Gov't Closes Cotton Futures Exchange

ALEXANDRIA, Monday (AFP)—In an attempt to save the cotton market the Government yesterday ordered the closing of the Alexandria cotton futures exchange indefinitely.

The price of the slumping commodity was frozen.

Another ordinance compels all cotton dealers to declare within three days all stocks held by them yesterday. Failure to comply entails a fine of LE.1,000 and two years prison, as well as confiscation of the cotton stocks.

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for industrial purposes at Ir-Ganim on the Kiar Ata Road, Block No. 11585, Parcel No. 32, Area No. 3675.
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24 Rehov Ibn Gabirol, TEL AVIV.

TO ALL HAIFA RESIDENTS!

MUNICIPAL NOTICE No. 73/52

Esteemed Residents,

At its 69th meeting on November 17, 1952, the Municipal Council resolved to grant a 10 per cent reduction to every resident who pays his taxes during the period October 1, 1952 and January 31, 1953.

This reduction applies to the second payment of General Arnona Levy for the year 1952/53 on dwellings, business premises, occupied plots of land as well as on business taxes in general.

The reduction has been offered in order to decrease the burden of taxes on Haifa residents and at the same time to make it possible for the Haifa Municipality to upkeep its services and fulfil its obligations.

You are therefore requested to avail yourselves of this opportunity and to pay your taxes as quickly as possible.

ABA KHOUSHI
Mayor

Haifa, Nov. 23, 1952.

ראודור
REUDOR

Notices to the Public

TENDERS

In connection with the placing and posting of advertisements in areas under the supervision of the Israel Railways.

The Railways Executive hereby invites tenders for the concession of special places for advertisements in areas under the authority of the Israel Railways, including railway carriages.

Tenderers should submit tenders on the basis of a percentage commission for permission to display advertisements, and for other conditions laid down by the tenderer.

Tenders should be submitted to the Israel Railways before December 10 at 12.30 p.m.

The Railways Executive is not obliged to accept any tender whatsoever.

A. EPHRATI.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL.

POSTAGE STAMPS

The Post Office Executive announces that on Sunday, November 30, a new series of postage due stamps will appear for 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100 and 250 prutot.

The stamps will be sold to collectors at the Stamps Service Agency, 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv, only.

First day decorated envelopes will not be issued. Official white envelopes bearing the above stamps and franked with the Tel Aviv-Jaffa frank on the day of issue, will be on sale on the day of issue at the Stamp Service Agency, 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

The price of the envelope is 385 pruta.

The stamps are designed by A. Walish, Tel Aviv.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN INDIA.

The Indian Government is granting a scholarship for advanced studies in India to an Israeli post-graduate student for the academic year 1953/4 beginning in July, 1953.

The candidate must have a diploma and good knowledge of English. The subjects are: Arts, Social Science, Natural Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Teaching, Law, and similar subjects.

The Indian Government will cover living and studying expenses, but the student will pay for the journey there and back.

Candidates should submit applications before December 12, 1952 to the Ministry of Education and Culture, Rehov Haneviim, Jerusalem. Applications must include details of place of birth, age, education, Army Service, employment and profession in which the candidate wishes to advance. A certificate from the candidate's last place of study should also be enclosed.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
TECHNICAL DEPT. TEL AVIV AREA.
BUILDING ENGINEERS WANTED
as Inspectors and Chief Inspectors at building works in Tel Aviv area.
Also for quantity surveying and drawing up of contracts.
Apply in person or writing any working day between 8-11 a.m. at the office of the Technical Dept., 4 Rehov Ben Zakai, Tel Aviv. Room 7.

CHAIR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES,
RHODES UNIVERSITY, SOUTH AFRICA
Applications are invited for the new Chair of Semitic Languages at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa.
Apart from his regular teaching duties the incumbent will be expected to promote Jewish cultural activities among Jewish students at the university and also periodically to deliver lectures to the Jewish community in the Eastern Cape. In these activities he will have the cooperation of the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies.
Applications should be submitted to Dr. S.N. Herman, Beit Abir, Merhavia, Jerusalem, from whom further information may be obtained.

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JERUSALEM
HAIFA
NAZARETH

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	43	8	16	16
Haifa Port	57	16	22	22
Nathanya	58	13	22	22
Tel Aviv Port	51	14	21	21
Lydda Airport	43	8	23	23
Jerusalem	40	11	16	16
Beersheba	36	6	21	23
Elath	37	12	26	26
Tiberias	39	16	24	24

FORECAST: In the north and central parts, cloudy with scattered showers in the morning, becoming partly cloudy in the afternoon. In the south, partly cloudy becoming fair. General clearing by night.

A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

• • •

For serving three patrons steaks on a meatless day in July 1951, and overcharging them, Avraham Gany, manager of the Carmel Cafe in Haifa, was fined IL.500 by the Haifa Magistrate yesterday.

• • •

For not sticking labels with the name of the bakery on 75 loaves of bread and for illegally baking rusks, Tuvia Margalit and Ya'acov Helfer, of Sheikh Muwanis, were fined IL.50 each and bound over for IL.100 to be of good behaviour for one year by the Tel Aviv Anti-Profiteering Court yesterday.

• • •

Four-year old Yoav Cohen was severly injured when hit by a truck while dashing unattended across Rehov 4 in Jaffa at noon yesterday. The boy was taken to Jaffa General Hospital.

• • •

For receiving a stolen radio last August, David Baruch, 24, of Jaffa, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and bound over for IL.100 to be of good behaviour for one year by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

PRAG TO HEAD BORDER POLICE

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Mr. Jehuda Prag of Police Headquarters, has been appointed head of the country's Border Police. His post as chief of the Criminal Investigation Branch is to be taken over by Mr. Ephraim Hofstater, of the Criminal Identification Section.

The change will take effect in a fortnight, when Mr. Prag moves to Haifa.

Flood Aid Group Distributed IL.114,000

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The committee for the relief of flood victims of last winter's heavy rains has wound up its duties with the distribution of IL.114,000, the Municipality announced today.

The total damage at the time of the floods was estimated at IL.1m., most of which was suffered by the Municipality itself.

Maximum Prices For Fruits, Vegetables

Maximum prices for several vegetables and fruits were published yesterday.

They are (for a kilogram): clementines, 240 pruta; carrots, 220; tomatoes, 250; olives, 750; giant olives, IL.1.100; oranges and grapefruit, 125 (in Jerusalem and in certain northern and southern districts, 135 pruta); a glass of orange juice, 70 pruta (in Jerusalem and certain northern and southern districts, 75 pruta); lemon squash, 650 grams for 325 pruta, and 750 grams 350 pruta. No maximum price has been fixed for blood or Washington navel oranges. Following the decrease in the price of lemons, the profit for retailers of this commodity has been fixed at 40 pruta a kilogram.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV — Eggs for invalids: Het Aleph 1, 4. Het Bet 6, 1. Het Gimmel 20, 6. Butter for invalids: Het Aleph 1. Het Bet 5. Het Gimmel 20, 100 grams. Eggs for those who do not take meat: 3 eggs, Gimmel 47, temporary 34. Carrots: Aleph, Bet, Gimmel, 250 grams. Lamed 4, zones 1 to 6. Carp: 250 grams, Mem 28, temporary 10. Fish: 150 grams, coupon 743.

HAIFA — Eggs: 2. Het 14, temporary 10; for expectant mothers: 14, coupons 21, 22; for invalids: Het Aleph 2, 6; Het Gimmel 20, 6; Het Bet 6, 1. Butter for invalids: Het Aleph 2, Het Bet 5, Het Gimmel 20, 100 grams. Het Bet 6, Het Gimmel 11, 200 grams. Poultry: 250 grams, Vav 6 for ill persons; Het Bet 6, 500 grams. Carp: 250 grams, Mem 28. Fish: 150 grams, no coupon. Honey: Aleph, 220 grams, Kaf 3, zones 7, 8. Eggs for those who do not take meat: Gimmel 18, 200 grams. Poultry: 250 grams, Kaf 34, Zadik 12; for invalids 500 grams. Tomatoes: 250 grams, Heh 18, zones 2, 3, 6, 7, 8. Carrots: Aleph, Bet, Gimmel, 250 grams, Lamed 4.

Knesset to Get Rent Bill Within Fortnight, Justice Minister Says

POST Legal Correspondent

A Rent Bill is to be tabled in the Knesset within two weeks, Mr. H. Cohen, Minister of Justice, stated at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday. The final draft was approved by an inter-ministerial committee a few days ago and is to be presented to the Cabinet this week.

A number of changes, in favour of landlords, have been incorporated into the Bill, it was announced. Rent control will not apply to vacant lots and to industrial buildings, if approved by the Investment Centre. Similarly there will be no restrictions for five years on buildings whose construction began after January 1, 1952 and which have not yet been rented.

The proposed rent for rooms is the sum paid in 1940, plus 60 per cent if the apartment has one room, 80 per cent if there are two rooms, and 100 per cent if there are three rooms. In the case of apartments with more than three rooms, the Rent Tribunal will make a special ruling. Regarding shops, the criteria are to be their total area and the district in which they are located.

Of considerable importance is the provision that the Rent Bill does not apply to Absentee Property. Rent in those apartments is governed by the relevant sections in the Absentee Property Law.

Oil Contract

After a long period of negotiations, a contract has been drawn up between the Israel Government, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Consolidated Refineries Ltd., Mr. Cohen announced. The concessions the companies had under the Mandate are to be replaced by the contract, subject to Government approval. Final authority in the matter, however, lies with the Knesset. The Minister praised Mr. David Schlossberg, of the Ministry of Justice, who conducted the negotiations and drew up the contract and stated that with his return from London the Government could discuss the agreement reached.

Mr. Cohen also announced that three candidates for the Supreme Court would shortly be suggested to the Knesset. Dr. E. Berenson, Director-General of the Ministry of Labour, and Dr. Y. Sussman, Tel Aviv District Court Judge, have already been approved by the Government. No decision has yet been taken on the third candidate, Mr. E.D. Goitein, Israel Minister to the U.S. The Supreme Court, which sits in panels of three, is at present composed of six Justices.

When asked about the backlog of draft legislation in the Knesset, Mr. Cohen said that with a working schedule of half a day three times a week, there is little likelihood or catching up with work.

At the outset of the conference, the Minister expressed his deep gratification with the efforts made by American Jewry on behalf of the State of Israel. His impression of his recent trip to America was that "Theirs is not a feeling of philanthropy, but of partnership," Mr. Cohen declared.

MANDELBROT TESTIFIES

HAIFA, Monday.—"I am not to blame for the deed I committed," Zalman Mandelbrot, on trial for murder of Meir Schiffmann, told the District Court today. "I did not want to hit him. I did not see that it was Schiffmann."

A previous witness described how the accused had fired the two fatal shots into the prostrate victim's head from half a metre's distance. Mandelbrot admitted having for some time wanted to kill Luba Kreiner, but that after shooting at her, he had become confused.

"She ruined my family life," he said. Earlier he had wanted to kill Karkmann, a Workers' Committee member, and he cited a long list of alleged grievances against him.

Onion Crop Planted

Onions are now being planted on 6,000 dunams in the Negev. The 8,000-ton crop expected next Spring will supply one-third of local requirements.

Two-thirds of the seedlings planted were raised locally, with the balance coming from Cyprus. The ratio last year was the reverse.

Dinaburg Rejects Charges of 'Distortion'

A strong denial that the anthology issued by the Government last year on the occasion of Independence Day contained "historical and educational distortions" was voiced yesterday in the Knesset by Professor Benzion Dinaburg, Minister of Education and culture. He was replying to charges by Mr. Aharon Zisling (Mapam) who said the book had not properly evaluated the role of the Palmach, the workers' movement, the fight against the mandatory regime and the "illegal" immigrants in the struggle for independence.

Professor Dinaburg said that an enlarged edition of the anthology would appear this year and that it would probably contain defects since "perfection exists only in things not undertaken."

Workshops Opened At Goldstein Youth Village

Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the World Confederation of General Zionists, yesterday opened two vocational workshops in the Youth Village of Hanoar Hazioni, Jerusalem, which bears his name as founder.

In addition to the workshops which were equipped with funds from Philadelphia Zionists, he hoped in a short time to dedicate a synagogue and cultural centre at the Youth Village.

Mr. Moshe Kol, Director of Youth Aliya, stressed the importance of carpentry and sewing work-shops as compensation for the limited possibilities of agricultural training in the Jerusalem hill-terrain.

Mrs. Etta Rosensohn, President of Hadassah, brought greetings from her organization.

Pakistan Gov't Officials Stop at Lydda

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday (ITIM). — The Pakistan Minister of Finance, Mr. Mohamed Ali and four senior officials of the Pakistan government, spent an hour in Israel last night, while on their way by S.A.S. plane from Karachi to London to attend the British Commonwealth economic conference which opens on Thursday.

The three officials who landed — the secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of Foreign Currency of the National Bank of Pakistan — were received by Mr. Michael Elizur, of the British Commonwealth Division and Miss Irene Broza, of the Information Division of the Foreign Ministry.

This was the first time that official representatives of a Moslem state with whom Israel has no diplomatic connections were officially received on Israel soil.

Congressmen Visiting Holy Places

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday (USIS).—A Congressional party arrived here today aboard a U.S. Air Force plane for a short visit to Jerusalem's Holy Places.

Among the group is Senator Olin Johnston (Democrat, South Carolina) and Representative George P. Miller of California, and their wives. Both men serve on the Post Office and Civil Service committees of their respective Houses.

Mr. Roger Tyler, the U.S. Consul in Jerusalem, met the party and accompanied the visitors to Jerusalem.

11,000 Were Without Work in October

The average daily unemployment figure for October rose to 10,900 from 10,100 in the preceding month, the Ministry of Labour announced yesterday. The statistics showed that 14,972 men worked for a total of six days in October, 7,673 up to 12 days, 3,336 up to 18 days, and 4,518 worked more than 19 days.

The number of men registered at Labour exchanges as seeking work last month rose to 22,500 men, as against 20,071 in September, it was said. Of the total number of unemployed men, 1,361 were in building trades, while 691 were in industry, 191 in transportation, 415 were clerks, and 8,180 unskilled labourers.

The Ministry revealed that seven strikes, with a total of 1,327 lost work days, and in which 194 workers participated, were held in October.

Third of Popular Home Applicants Withdraw

More than 33 per cent of the applicants for Popular Housing, who have been accepted or are being actively considered, have withdrawn their deposits, Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, said yesterday in the Knesset. She was replying to a question by Mr. George Flesch (General Zionist).

Of the original 35,704 persons who deposited IL.100, 28,682 were accepted, 3,140 applications are now being clarified, and 3,882 were withdrawn. Following the announcement that the housing units would cost more than originally specified, 6,927 applications were withdrawn.

Of the 22,895 remaining applicants, 12,970 paid the IL.500 deposit. Those in Petah Tikva, Hadera, Nathanya and all small towns have not yet received notices to deposit the rest of the money due, she said.

In reply to Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam), Mrs. Myerson said that of the total of 18,570 housing units authorized under the 1951-52 Budget for immigrants, 12,000 were completed by October 31, 1952. The others are in various stages of completion.

Of these units, which do not include wooden structures, 3,614 were built by the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour, 2,460 by the Jewish Agency, and 4,018 by public building firms. By the end of 1951, 2,780 were completed, another 4,960 in the following six months, and an additional 5,341 by October, 1952. Most of the units are of one or one and a half rooms, but some were of two rooms.

Asked by Mr. Y. Saphir (General Zionist) why contracts for Government buildings and Popular through tenders, Mrs. Myerson said Housing units were not issued they had been with certain isolated exceptions.

Sheepbreeders Meet

HAIFA, Monday. — Israel's sheep-breeders gathered here today for their 22nd annual convention and reported on the progress of their flocks and ways to enlarge them to supply the country with more milk, leather, wool, meat and organic manure.

Sheep flocks totalling 18,000 in 1948, had since grown to over 50,000, and the demand was now greater than the supply. Speakers commended the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department for its help to expand sheepfolds.

With a total of 4,500 lambs, 45 new flocks had been formed this year, ten of them in the Negev where space allowed for many more. This year's natural increase will reach 22 per cent of the existing stock, and with imports from Turkey the sheep population may reach 70,000 next year.

Sharett on Prague Trial

The following is the text of the Foreign Minister's statement in the Knesset yesterday on the Prague trial:

The entire world stands these days once more aghast at a farce in the form of a legal trial performed this time on the stage of a Czechoslovak court. Leaders of a party and heads of a regime who but yesterday stood at the helm, shaping the policies of their country and dominating her destinies, are today exhibited as a treacherous band of conspirators, swindlers and saboteurs. What is even more astounding is the fact that the accused revel in incriminating themselves by confessing to every possible abomination of which they are indicted. This exhibition of moral suicide and self-degradation must shock every person who still believes in the sanctity and spiritual worth of human personality.

In one respect the shameful spectacle constitutes an innovation. The majority of the accused are Jews and the Prosecution has spared no pains in highlighting their racial origin and in tracing their alleged crimes to this prime cause. The indictment, the court proceedings themselves, as well as the publicity given to the trial in the official Czechoslovak press, are all permeated with a spirit of rabid anti-Semitism. The staging of the trial is replete with propagandist effects of anti-Semitic incitement in the undiluted tradition of Nazism. The prosecution has unfolded a dark screed of criminal plotting, of acts of conspiracy and subversion, which these Jewish enemies of the Czechoslovak people have either perpetrated or sought to perpetrate.

Denounced as Zionists

But not satisfied with impugning their Jewish origin it has denounced them as Zionists. Men who had never had any connection with the Zionist Movement — some of whom, indeed, have persecuted Zionism with a vengeance — have themselves been branded with that stigma. The Zionist Movement as a whole — that movement of liberation and of return to the homeland — has been smeared and slandered as a gang of intriguers and spies, bent on undermining the very foundations of the Czechoslovak regime, seeking the ruin of that country and dishonestly exploiting the property of its citizens for its own nefarious purposes. The attempts of the Jewish survivors of the Nazi inferno to recover a tiny fraction of the immense volume of Jewish property which had been plundered, has been denounced as an act of deceit and robbery. Israel citizens who sought to serve the interests of the Czechoslovak Republic and her allies, have been ensnared in this judicial plot and made to answer and to admit charges of subversion and sabotage. Finally, libellous allegations have been made against Ministers and accredited representatives of the Government of Israel charging them with having conspired with the enemies of Czechoslovakia, both within the country and outside, seeking to encompass the destruction of her economy and to undermine her security.

The Government of Israel holds it utterly superfluous to attempt any detailed and factual denial of the tissue of libels and fabrications regarding activities of its members and emissaries, produced by the fertile imagination of the Czechoslovak Secret Police and Public Prosecution. These slanders are self-contradictory in the light of simple reason. Their falseness is obvious to the naked eye, denied as they are by patent facts. Israel has always entertained a sincere sympathy for the Czechoslovak people. Israel has sought to establish and foster friendly relations with the present Czechoslovak State. Israel obtained valuable aid from Czechoslovakia during her War of Liberation for which she paid in full. This was arranged with the full knowledge and authority of the heads of the Czechoslovak State, some of whom still occupy high seats of power.

At one stage Israel concluded a commercial agreement with Czechoslovakia, upon terms which proved suitable to both parties. Israel admitted thousands of Jews officially authorized to leave Czechoslovakia after they left most of their property behind them. Under the terms of the commercial agreement Israel paid for a small percentage of her imports from Czechoslovakia with a limited proportion of the emigrants' former possessions. None of these operations was performed in the dark; they were all carried out in broad daylight. They were not the outcome of any underhand manipulation, but of official and honourable negotiation between accredited representatives of the two countries. There was no trickery involved in them, nor any attempt to take advantage of an imagined weakness of the opposite party or to damage its vital interests; it was an arrangement freely entered into for mutual benefit.

Neither Spies Nor Agents

Israel representatives have never served as agents or spies of any foreign power. Only those to whom espionage and sabotage come naturally as a matter of daily practice are capable of conceiving that such a fantastic charge can gain credence and only those to whom international relations are a tangled web of machinations woven in the dark can invent about the Ministers of Israel such stories of sinister plotting which every civilized citizen in a free country treats with ridicule and contempt. All the charges with which the Public Prosecution has sought to incriminate the leaders of the State of Israel must recoil on the heads of those who make them. If there is anything revealing in this sorry chapter, it is the world of ideas and impulses in which its authors live.

Recourse to Bogey

History has already passed judgment upon those regimes which had recourse to the bogey of anti-semitism in order to divert the attention of the masses of their people from their own troubles and the failures of their rulers, and to turn their hatred towards the Jews chosen as scapegoats. The liberation of Czechoslovakia from Hitler's Storm Troopers stands desecrated before the whole world by this attempt to revive his vile spirit within her borders.

This campaign of villification is calculated to serve as a threat to the Jews of Czechoslovakia and of the neighbouring countries. Its object is to discredit the State of Israel in their eyes and to stamp out from their hearts their Jewish pride. It seeks to make them hated by the masses around them and to provide in advance justification for any future acts of discrimination and persecution of which many become victims.

In this hour our hearts are with the multitudes of our Jewish brethren, cut off from the main body of the Jewish people, and from any contact with the State of Israel—those who are forced to bear the burden of their destiny in isolation and solitude. Our voice may not reach them, but our hearts are heavy with anxiety for them, for their well-being and their future fate.

Our people is endowed with a long memory. It will never forget any act of help and kindness extended to it in its hour of need. It will ever recall all aid received for its salvation and the defence of its freedom—yet the Prague trial has cast a dark, ugly blot on the glorious record of friendship between the peoples of Israel and Czechoslovakia. It has imposed a heavy, a grievous burden on the memory of the Jewish people.

600 UNESCO Staff Side with Bodet

PARIS, Monday (Reuter). — About 600 members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) staff — the bulk of the Secretariat—today expressed their agreement with the sentiments of the Director General, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, that led to his resignation on Saturday.

Dr. Bodet resigned from his post in protest against the decision of the UNESCO general conference to cut the organization's budget from his proposal of $20.5m. to $18m. for 1953/54.

The general committee of the conference met early today to discuss the crisis brought on by the resignation and the dispute over the budget, and decided that the programme and other commissions should carry on their work despite the uncertainty facing the Organization.

The "Manchester Guardian," in an editorial today, said that the resignation of Dr. Bodet was a serious blow to a body that had already run into disturbed waters. "The cutting of the budget has been done in a foolish manner. No credit is reflected on the British and U.S. delegates who voted for a method of economy that is calculated to do the maximum of harm," the paper said.

Punitive Measures Against Kikuyu

NAIROBI, Monday (Reuter). — The government today ordered punitive communal measures against Kikuyu tribesmen at Thompson Falls, 160 kms. from Nairobi, where a British couple were attacked in their home on Saturday.

Commander I. H. Meiklejohn, 54, died today from savage wounds inflicted by five Africans who burst into him house and slashed him and his wife with pangas (heavy knives).

Mrs. Dorothy Meiklejohn, also 54, who drove 11 kms. to get help with an arm cut to the bone, was still in a critical condition at noon today.

The nature of the punitive measures, ordered in a new regulation, will not be disclosed until tomorrow. Premature publication would make them ineffective.

An official statement disclosed that at least 18 Africans were shot dead and 24 wounded when police tried to break up hostile crowds of Africans at Kirawara reserve, near Thika, yesterday.

The trial of Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya Africa Union, which opened today, was adjourned until December 3. Mr. Kenyatta is charged with "managing" and "assisting in the management" of the Mau Mau organization.

MAPAI YOUTH GROUP IS 7-YEARS OLD

TEL AVIV, Monday.—"Hatnua Hameuhedet," the Mapai-affiliated youth movement, is today celebrating its seventh anniversary.

The movement was formed when "Gordonia" amalgamated with part of Mahanot Haolim.

The movement now has 17 kibbutzim and one collective moshav, with a total population of 2,000. It merged last year with the World Habonim Movement which has branches in Britain, U.S., Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Holland.

Cables in Brief

FISH.—Trawlermen of Aberdeen, Hull and Grimsby have decided to strike if catches of Icelandic fish are landed at their ports. This is in protest against Iceland's extension of the fishing ban from three to four miles off her coast.

ELECTED.—The Communist candidate yesterday won a by-election to the National Assembly in Cahors, South Central France, by a narrow margin over his Popular Republican and Left-wing Radical opponents. The seat was formerly held by a Socialist.

REASON.—Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, told the Diet yesterday that Japan lacked the material and moral strength to rearm.

ARTILLERY DAY.—Thousands of red and green flares lit the sky over Moscow on Sunday night. Artillery salvos were fired and the Kremlin bells chimed as crowds thronged the streets to celebrate Artillery Day, Moscow Radio reported.

PAPERS CLOSE.—Five Communist newspapers will cease being officially distributed in Hong Kong, it was learned yesterday. They are the "Nam Fong Yat Po," "The Shanghai Liberation Daily," "The Hankow Yangtse Daily" and "The Canton Nam Fong."

Yehiel Leaving For Germany This Week

TEL AVIV, Monday.— Dr. Haim Yehiel, formerly director of the Information Division of the Foreign Ministry and recently appointed deputy director of the Israel Purchasing Mission in Germany, will leave for Germany to take up his post at the end of this week, it was learned here today.

The post of director of the Information Division will be temporarily filled by Mr. S. Bender, director of the U.S. Division at the Foreign Ministry.

BLANDFORD IN AMMAN

Mr. John Blandford, Director of UNRWA, arrived in Amman yesterday to discuss questions relating to the $11m. allocation for refugees, ANA reports. This is his first visit to Jordan since his return from the United Nations.

Son or Daughter?

Until the moment of the baby's birth, father and mother dream about the happy event: the one about a son, the other about a daughter. But, whether it is a little boy or girl, one thing is certain: the baby will need a good cot that can be used throughout the child's rapid growth during the first years of its life.

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The father who cares about the healthy growth of his child, as well as the mother's comfort, will buy only a cot that displays the ONEG TRADE-MARK.

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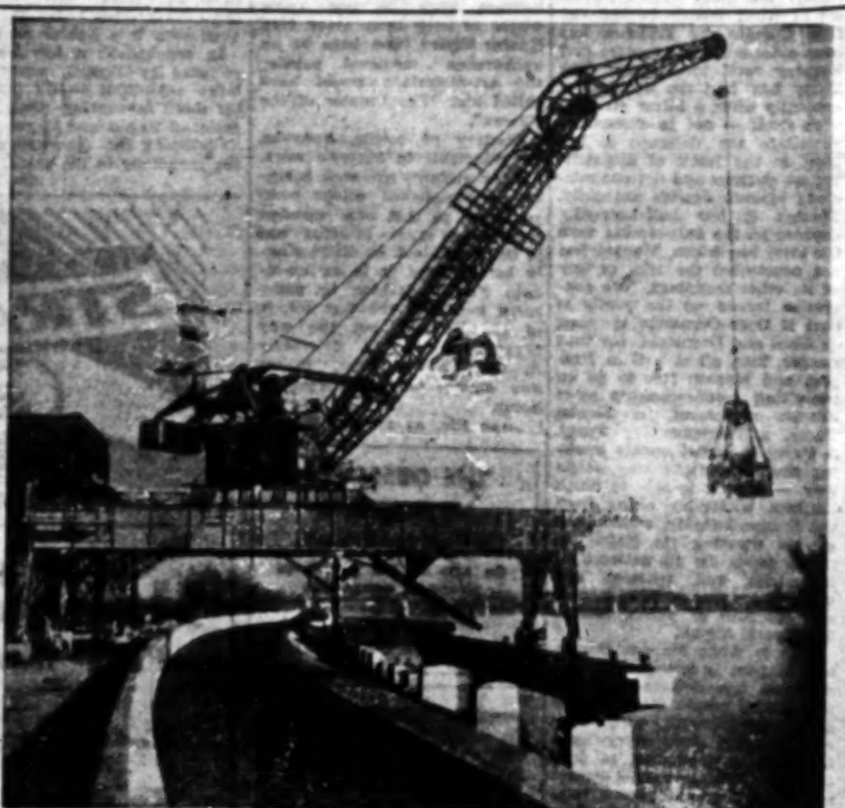

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MAPAM TRIAL

COMMUNISM is on trial in Prague, or the kind of Communism which demands periodically that some of the clan [illegible] die so that the usurpers of their places should live as their uneasy [illegible] and successors — whether for a long period or short, depending on what fresh waves of distress and misery and inquisition arise or are contrived. It is a kind of Communism that knows no decency or scruple; lives by no law, national or inter-national: shrinks before no brutal impulse or loathsome device to force its strait-jacket upon enslaved peoples. Through Prague, the Kremlin, in the course of trampling on the rights of man for some sinister and terrifying purpose of its own, has harnessed the baseness of anti-semitism, unleashed race hatred, libelled the Jewish people, besmirched the Zionist Movement and affronted the State of Israel.

Communism is on trial in Prague, whoever the immediate victims may be by the sentence of the Court performing with full Cominform panoply in the sight of the world. In Israel, Communism is being tried in the hearts of men and women old enough to remember the hopes kindled by the Russian Revolution of 1917 — "the ten days that shook the world," — and since dashed. It is being tried in the hearts of some of our younger generation who are driven to see that what they had been taught to think of as deliverance has turned out to be a mockery and a snare. The Israel Communist Party is not on trial here, nor its insolent leadership, nor its brazen newspaper in the Hebrew language.

On trial in every Jewish heart and before every public Jewish forum in Israel and wherever Jews may reside, is Mapam collectively and the three components of Mapam separately. What "Shomer Hatzair" will now say and do, what Ahdut Ha'avoda, what the Left Poale Zion, will govern the Jewish people's verdict both of this singular conglomerate and of its still not altogether indistinct parts. And Mapam will be judged in the Jewish world as a Jewish movement, in the councils of Zionism as a Zionist body sharing the collective responsibility of the Jewish Agency Executive, and in Israel as a Knesset Bloc. Mapam must speak clearly, whether with one voice or with three. There can be no escape and no equivocation.

Mapam has been careful to plead the innocence of its Party back, Mordecai Oren, from whom what passes behind the Iron Curtain for evidence has been extorted by his captors and keepers and tormentors. The Party has had the decency — evidently after a bitter struggle with itself — not to disown or repudiate the delegate it has been in the habit of dispatching on obscure and devious missions against Jewish authority. Though it has half-heartedly deprecated the anti-semitic turn the trial has taken, Mapam has not denounced the trial or any of its other trappings. The conclusion forced on the public is that if Oren-Orenstein is safe, or Oren and Orenstein, for that matter, then all is well in Prague, and Mapam free to go on recruiting reinforcements as a Jewish movement, a Zionist Party, a Parliamentary Party. A Party in Israel openly avowing the Cominform way as its way — once it is able to pluck its own particular brand from the Prague burning, would then go on pressing its claims to public funds for its network of Kibbutzim and schools; and urging its rights as host, mentor and educator of youth, including Youth Aliyah.

This is what Mapam thinks, and Mapam is wrong. The Cominform has declared war on the Jewish people, using Prague as a spring-board, with what end in mind Jews everywhere, in Israel in particular, shudder to think. Mapam cannot expect to emerge from the present trial without a clear answer whether it is with the attacker or the attacked, with the Cominform or with the Jewish people, whether, to quote from the "Al Hamishmar" editorial on Sunday, it is "an indivisible part of the world revolutionary camp supporting without reservation the Socialist States and Peoples' Democracies," or with the "nationalist deviationists" as all Zionists and their supporters are now being branded in Prague.

KENYA POLICE ROU[illegible] KIKUYU L[illegible]STOCK

Kenya police, supported by the King's African Rifles, are rounding up livestock during the campaign against the Mau Mau to punish tribesmen in the Kikuyu reserve of Thegenge. The tribesmen live in a district where Senior Chief Nderi was hacked to death by a Mau Mau mob and two accompanying policemen slaughtered. Several thousand cattle, sheep, and goats were confiscated and are here seen in Gacatha market place after the round-up. Express Photo

Unrest Spreads in Kenya

By A Special Correspondent

NAIROBI. — STRICT military and police control is being maintained in the Kikuyu reserves here to forestall any violent African reaction to the trial of Jomo Kenyatta, former President of the Kenya African Union, and five other Kenya Africans on charges of connection with the Mau Mau secret terrorist society.

Meanwhile the general unrest in the country continues and the number of armed attacks on European farmsteads is mounting every day. In three days this week there have been four such armed attacks. The most distressing factor is that in each case the raiders were in considerable numbers and at least some of them are known to have been carrying rifles and shotguns. In each raid, too, they have succeeded in making off with quantities of firearms.

As the raids continue nightly and sometimes daily the demand by European settlers for the death penalty for carrying firearms and similar offences, as imposed in Malaya, is increasing. Even if the Government's hand were to be forced on this issue it is unlikely that the activities of the raiding parties would be curbed, for Mau Mau is proving itself more determined than ever, and Mau Mau oath-taking ceremonies are taking place in most areas. Particular importance is attached by the authorities to an oath ceremony which was broken up at Mombasa, Kenya's chief port, where two women have for the first time been charged with administering the Mau Mau oath. There had previously been no such ceremonies south of Nairobi.

Schools Closed

The authorities claim that there has been no African reaction to the closing of the 31 independent Kikuyu schools. About 40 per cent of the children from the closed schools are being absorbed by the mission schools who report that most of these children are extremely backward for their ages, some as much as six years behind.

Kapenguria, the small settlement thirty miles from the Uganda border (where Jomo Kenyatta's trial was due to open yesterday but has again been postponed) lies in the shadow of Mount Elgon which has several times been the scene of ceremonies by the proscribed Dini Ya Msambwa Society, whose adherents are more violently anti-European than Mau Mau. (Dini Ya Msambwa means "region of the departed souls"). The area is inhabited by West Suk tribesmen who were responsible for the Suk affray of two years ago in which a European policeman, a district officer and several African police were speared to death. The township of Kapenguria is one hundred and fifty miles from the Kikuyu reserve. (OFNS)

Jewish Settlers' Exposed Position

By the Rev. L. Weiwow

ANTI-SEMITISM is entirely unknown among the natives of Kenya. I did not hear a hostile word during my three and a half years' stay in East Africa, nor has any Jew, to my knowledge, experienced any kind of antagonism towards him through the fact of his being a Jew.

Swahili, the inter-territorial language used by all the Bantu tribes throughout British East Africa, teems with what appear to be Hebrew words, though they are only common Semitic roots introduced into the language by the Arabs. A few examples are: "baraka" — a blessing, "dini" — religion, "damu" — blood, "ukafiri" — unbelief (cf. the word Kaffir in South Africa meaning a pagan), "tahiri" (to cleanse) — to circumcise, "maji" — water, "Kanisa" — a church or synagogue, "saa" — an hour, "sita" — six, "saba" — seven, "tisa" — nine.

This does not mean that any favouritism will be shown to the Jews of Kenya in the present savage outbreaks. In the eyes of all native tribes, all Jews are Europeans, and it is purely as Europeans that they will be judged and treated by the restless Kikuyu elements.

Proportionately, however, the Jews are liable to be the biggest sufferers. The Jewish population of Kenya is about 1,200, and more than half live in or around Nairobi. Many own coffee farms in the Kiambu and in the other troublous districts to which they resort for periodic relaxation, and from which they derive profits in addition to those earned from their businesses or professions.

A leading Jew in Kenya has one of his hotels with an extensive acreage in the Nyeri district. A number of refugees who were settled on the land under the Plough Scheme have their farms in the Aberdare and neighbouring highlands. Nor can the Jewish families living outside the trouble spots on the other side of the Rift valley or in the Eldoret/Kitale area be altogether unaffected. Their children of secondary school age are compelled to live in or near Nairobi, or "board in" in order to receive their secondary school education, as there are no secondary schools for Europeans outside Nairobi. (JCFNS)

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Painter of Elbows

ELIAHU Sigard, whose one-man show opened at the Artists' House on November 22, strives with rather overdone consequence for an angular pattern in his pictures. This linear scheme of right angles is found in all his figural compositions, achieved by overemphasis on elbows or, occasionally, on knees. Most of his figures, thus, convey the impression of being embarrassed, because they do not know where to keep their arms. Had Eliahu Sigard been born as an anonymous medieval painter, the art-historians would have called him "The Painter of the Elbows".

Mastery of colour, however, is undeniable in Sigard's work. All his pictures are well balanced, accomplished colour compositions, so that one wonders why all his scenes in cafes and in the home look so distressingly bored. True, it is an up-to-date French fashion to make cafés look like the last refuge of the doomed, but the way Sigard's people sit dejectedly in their own homes, makes one wonder why they ever go home.

Arab life, as seen by Sigard, makes a far more entertaining impression. This is probably because he does not take his Arab scenes as seriously as those of Jewish life.

His architectural paintings, mostly ruins and delapidated houses, strike one as more successful than his figures. Here, his ideal of angularity can be realized without enforced distortion. There are many fine vedutes among his landscapes; some of them, e.g. "Acre" No. 14, and the "Fishermen" No. 52, are even seen in a lighter mood.

In conclusion: a few isolated pictures by Sigard, seen in a large exhibition would impress far more favourably than this series of 25 oils and 52 gouaches, underlining the mannerism and the monotony in his work.

Th. F. M.

SCOPE AND CONTENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (II)

Few Graduates from High Schools

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

WE must now turn to Israel's further and secondary education from two standpoints. Firstly, is it supplying the necessary material in sufficient quantity; secondly is it giving the proper quality of education to those for whom it caters? Ideally, of course, for the reasons already adduced, free universal secondary education ought to be given to all children in the State up to a standard approximating to that of matriculation. From a strictly financial point of view no nation can afford to give less; but until economists devise some means of measuring the loss to the national economy due to the educational inefficiency of the mass of the population, no Finance Minister will ever be persuaded to allocate his budget in accordance with this aim.

The first question may be examined in the light of official figures made available in the Israel Government Year Books. The total number of children receiving a Hebrew education in all institutions in 1951/2 was 282,631. Of these 178,174 were in elementary schools making a total of 181,083. Of the remaining 101,538 there were 59,635 in kindergartens and 3,190 in special schools. 10,710 were enrolled in schools for employed youth and 27,954 were receiving further education. The breakdown figure is as follows: secondary schools, 12,751; secondary classes 2,831; trade schools 4,614; agricultural schools 4,925 and Teachers' Training Colleges, including preparatory classes, 2,833. The latter figure belongs more properly to "higher education".

Battle Against Illiteracy

The 10,710 pupils in schools for employed youth (ages 14-17) really belong to primary education. The figure is made up of those who did not complete their primary school training and are obliged, under the compulsory education law, to finish their studies. The greatest single group of these is to be found in ma'barot and immigrant settlements. The compulsory subjects taken are Hebrew, Bible and Arithmetic with a voluntary fourth subject. This section of the educational network is one of the most creditable features of Israel's system. It is performing magnificent work in the battle against illiteracy but cannot be classified as further or secondary education. The 4,614 pupils in trade schools are of course receiving further education. The benefit the State derives from these trainees is immense and the case for their rapid extension is obvious and overwhelming. A similar argument applies to the 4,925 in agricultural schools, and although the latter come somewhere near it, neither of these two bodies fulfil the urgent needs of the State for a large number of graduates with full secondary education.

We are thus left with a total figure of 12,751 pupils in secondary schools in 1951/2 and 2,831 in secondary classes. The latter include single grades, or two or three grades in kibbutzim, rural areas and so on. They are a very promising feature, for their tendency is to expand in the direction of affording a complete High School syllabus. Moreover in the kibbutz there is not the same drift away from the school as in the town. As will be seen this is an important consideration.

If we take the complete figures of 1950/51 as a standard of comparison we may be able to arrive at some rough scale on which to measure some important general deductions. In the year 1950/51 [illegible] pupils were receiving secondary education. The total number of children who left primary school at the end of the previous year 1949/50 was [illegible] and the number of pupils in the first class of secondary school in the next academic year 1950/51 was 4,284. This gives us a figure of between one half to one third of Israel's primary school graduates going on to a secondary education. When we allow for the enrolment of other children in trade schools, this seems very satisfactory for a country which has had its universal system of education during less than four years.

What is startling, however, is the very low proportion of pupils who survive the full four year secondary school course. Thus the figure for the year was 826 of whom 384 were girls (i.e. the sex which in the main is withdrawn from employment after a few years). The number also includes those who completed the final year of secondary school but did not necessarily sit for the examination. This indicates an enormous wastage if we appreciate that the High School course extends over four years.

Some of the wastage during the course of the four years is absorbed by agricultural schools. Some Teachers' Training Institutes take pupils who have completed Grade VII but have not passed the examination for that year. Some schools which train nurses take girls who have struggled on to the end of VI. without necessarily having passed the examination.

Few Graduates

When all allowances have been made, we are left with the shocking result that only 827 pupils last year completed a full secondary education. This is a pitifully small figure in comparison with the numbers who began the course and tragically inadequate in relation to the need of the State for educated personnel to staff the various services, public, semi-national and private which make up a modern economy.

We have no breakdown figures for Israel, but judging from English and American statistics, a good proportion will enter the University and Technion this year, the balance will go on their army training for 2½ years after which they will be available to serve the general population. But how small and inadequate this number is in relation to the country's needs!

This is the second of three articles. The first appeared on Nov. 14.

Readers' Letters

QUERIES TO MILLER

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — With regard to the plea for Zionist and national unity voiced in the Zionist General Council today by Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Z.O.A., we should like to request the courtesy of your columns to ask Rabbi Miller if his own actions do not provoke disunity. May we ask:

1. Why did the delegation from Israel which you invited to the Z.O.A. comprise only General Zionists from Israel although the Z.O.A. includes a considerable number of members out of sympathy with the General Zionist Party in Israel?

2. Why was the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv converted into a General Zionist Party club house and closed for example to the Progressives and to activities of the Youth Aliyah Department?

3. Do you not agree that your actions may lead the Progressive Party sending a separate mission to the United States and consequently cause more disunity?

4. Why were loyal and faithful Zionists whose views are not in accord with those of the General Zionists in Israel dropped from the Z.O.A. Executive?

5. Why, despite a resolution of the Z.O.A., did you appear only at meetings sponsored by the General Zionist Party and not at other functions?

We believe that you could improve the general atmosphere if you would first of all correct matters in the Z.O.A. Otherwise, we would remain under the impression that the talk of unity is mere propaganda.

Yours etc.,
ARIE BEN-TOV
Parliament. Secretary
Progressive Party
Jerusalem November 24.

Men and Things

"WE arrived here last year on Hanukka, and there was no school and no shop," explained Hakim, "so that is why we are practising a play; this Hanukka there will be a grand celebration."

HANUKKA
ילדים
TOY FUND

Hakim introduced me to members of the cast, cheeky grin from Algiers, tow-head from Rumania, talkative damsel from Egypt,— none more than twelve years old, except Hakim himself, who worked in a Haifa garage and did lessons at night. Shfar-Am ma'bara covered a huge hillock with its row after row of concentric wooden huts, identical and canvas-roofed. About half the huts were empty, minus a door or window-frame, and not a tree or bush graced the whole rocky slope; Haifa lights in the distance looked cheerful and beckoning compared with the feeble glimmer in their "youth centre."

"But last Hanukka we had nothing — and now we are making a party," Hakim assured me, with a wave at the chains of coloured newspaper. The children learnt in a handsome wooden school-house painted cream and scarlet, and next week their special kitchen will open for cocoa and school-dinner. They would beg odds and ends of paint and cardboard — and undoubtedly some of the grown-ups would remember that Hanukka is ordained for giving presents.

Hakim opened his enormous shrewd eyes very wide: "A newspaper is collecting us presents? Have the people in the newspaper no children at home?"

G. C.

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THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1951.

1950	INCOME		£
£1,312,488	Transfers from revenue accounts		909,257
24,000	Proportion of life and capital redemption profits		24,000
645,045	Shareholders' investment income before tax		740,475
8,219	Transfer fees		12,000
	Profit on Exchange		4,304
£1,990,752			£1,690,036
	Appropriation of Net Profit:		
744,878	Net Profit as above		453,237
2,401,290	Balance brought in from previous year	2,808,905	
	Income tax adjustment on 1950 final dividends	5,046	2,813,951
£3,146,368			£3,267,188

1950	OUTGO		£
£ 17,223	Loss on Exchange		—
2,580	Bad Debts	2,772	
152	Profits of Subsidiaries attributed to outside Shareholders	39	
1,224,919	United Kingdom and Overseas Taxation	1,233,988	1,236,799
744,878	Net Profit		453,237
£1,990,752			£1,690,036
	Appropriated as follows:		
32,500	To Staff Pension Reserve		
100,000	To Investment and Contingency Reserve		
	To write down the book value of Stocks and Shares	250,000	
204,963	Dividends less income tax	207,663	457,663
2,808,905	Leaving to be Carried Forward, Undivided		2,809,525
£3,146,368			£3,267,188

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AT DECEMBER 31, 1951.

1950	LIABILITIES	
	To Policyholders —	
£31,168,176	Insurance Funds	£34,025,156
2,855,141	Claims Outstanding	4,655,444
685,575	Participation Fund Investment and Contingency Reserve	690,295
	To other Creditors —	
3,622,373	Debts due and accruing	3,866,463
	Minority interests in	
4,703	Subsidiary Companies	2,112
119,252	Dividends proposed payable in 1952	120,678
£38,455,220	Total Obligation of the Group	£43,160,158
	Surplus:	
904,161	Capital	904,161
4,008,640	Reserves	3,932,120
2,808,905	Balance of Profit and Loss Account	2,809,525
£47,226,926	Total Surplus	£50,805,959

1950	ASSETS	
£37,454,501	Investments	£39,286,042
795,794	Fixed Assets — Office buildings and other properties	870,790
5,758,265	Current Assets — Debts due and accruing	6,854,632
3,228,366	Cash and bank balances	3,794,495
£47,236,926	Total Resources of the Group	£50,805,959

F. A. COOPER, Director
April 17, 1952.

DAVID C. COCHRAN, Director

C. H. LEACH, General Manager

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books, and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us.

We have examined the Balance Sheet, which is in agreement with the books of account and returns. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the said Balance Sheet gives the information as modified in regard to Reserves and Provisions by Part III of the Eighth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1948, required of Assurance Companies by that Act in the manner so required. On this basis, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet with the above Notes, gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1951.

We have also examined the annexed Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Profit and Loss Account of the Company and its Subsidiaries dealt with thereby with the audited accounts of the Subsidiaries certain of which have not been audited by us. Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion such Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, as supplemented by the annexed Revenue Accounts, have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, so as to give, on the basis mentioned above, a true and fair view respectively of the state of affairs at December 31, 1951, and of the profit of the Company and its Subsidiaries dealt with thereby for the year ended December 31, 1951, so far as concerns members of the Northern Assurance Company Limited.

April 18, 1952.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Auditors.
JAS. MESTON & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

Translation from the Hebrew Original

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. LTD., ISRAEL BRANCH
Profit & Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1951
To the nearest Pound.

DEBIT	IL.	CREDIT	IL.
Loss Transferred from Fire and Accident Insurance business	10,212	Loss transferred to Head Office Account	10,212
	IL.10,212		IL.10,212

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the above Profit & Loss Account, and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Profit & Loss Account is in agreement with the books of account, and in our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Profit & Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the business of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1951.

Haifa, September 28, 1952.

RAWLY, MILLNER RIECK & Co.
Public Accountants — Auditors.

GENERAL AGENTS IN ISRAEL: BARNETT BROS. & BORCHARD LTD.
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